DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at the National and State Capitals

CONVENING OF THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

The Political Proscription Investigation in the United States Senate.

Jaws from all Sections of the American Coutinent.

Ac. die. die. CHIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Benate.

BY MORNE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, January 7, 1851.

LANDS WANTED FOR A BAILHOAD IN PLORIDA, STC. A few petitions having been presented. Mr. Yucke introduced a bill granting alternate seo

tions of land to Florids, to aid in the construction or a railroad between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. MR. BRADBURY'S BESOLUTION.

Being taken up, Mr. Ewing arose and said, that during a former debate Mr. Case had asket him, if Mr. Weller would have been removed had he been a whig! gan seemed to doubt the sincerity of this reply, and he would new preceed to show sufficient reasons for his loval, whether he were whig or democrat. He then reads certified copy of the report of the master in chancery, in the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Ohio, in which Col. Weller, and several others all democrats, who were commissioners charged with all democrats, who were commissioners enarged with the trust and administration of certain public funds were reported to the court as defaulters. The amount which Col. Weller is charged with being a defaulter is sixteen thousand and nive hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for which no evidence appears as to how or when he got the money. Mr. Weller being at the time the secretary of the commissioners. This fact was known to him. (Mr. Ewing.) and he could not but feel that it was a sufficient cause for the removal Again: Mr. Weller was well known to be habitually intemperate; his office was one in which he would be called on to command men, and disburse public money. Mr. Weller received into his hands, on setting out, thirty-three thousand dollars, for which no bond was given. He left the United Status one month before he needed to have done, and that, too, without clearing up the charge of being a defaulter in his own State. And when he was gone a month he was at Panama—a place where he could get no conveyance to the place of his business—whereas if he had remained at New York, such conveyance could have been had. Knowing these circumstances, he (Mr. Ewing) could not consider Col. Weller a fit person to held office, in which public moneys were to pass through his hands. He hoped the Senator from Michigan would now feel satisfied that Col. Weller would have been removed, even if a whig. In one case, I recommanded the appointment of a man to office, believing him trustworthy, and he was appointed. Subsequently I received evidence that the man was a defaulter in his own State; I informed Gen. Taylor, and the man was instantly removed. He saw no naked prescription in this case. Col. Weller, a democrat, was appeinted. What proscription was this Mr. Ewing then turned to the case of Gen Lane, and examined the allegations and charges made by Gen. Taylor, and the man was a defaulter in his own State; I informed Gen. Taylor, and the man was a feature of Gen Lane, and examined the allegations and charges mad the trust and administration of certain public funds were reported to the court as defaulters. The amount

mess.

Mr. Baadshur followed in defence of his resolution.

Mr. Downs said that the inference to be drawn from

Mr. Downs said that the inference to be drawn from

Mr. Ewing's remarks was, that all persons removed

wers removed for cause. Now, there existed no cause

for the removal of officers in New Orleans and this was

shown in the case of the District Attorney, who, by the

next mail after receiving his districtant received a

commission as special counsel in one of the most im
portant United Status cases; and one of those who was

removed, had since been elected to the other house.

The subject was then postponed.

Land Warnayrs.

Mr. Frickheported back, adversely, the joint reso
lution from the House, authorizing the assignment of

land warrants.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

triet of Ohlo, in the place of Amos E. Wood, deceased,

appeared and was qualified. THE ANTI-SLAVERT HEMORIAL PROM INDIANA

Mr. Julian, (free soil) of Ohio, moved for a correct tion of the journal of yesterday. He moved to suepend the rules, to present a memorial of the auti-slavery friends in Indians, against slavery generally, and particularly against the Fugitive Slave law. He now wished the object of his motion stated, namely, that the memorial might be referred to a committee, with instructions to report a bill to repeal that law. He wanted facts stated as they occurred.

Quertions of order were raised, involving the point as to whather two motions could be made at the same time, and conversation was indulged as to what took place yesterday. Finally, the motion its amend the journal was laid on the table.

Mr Cose (dem), of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to suspend the rules yesterday. He wanted to see how many men would vote to receive the memorial, with the view of instructing the committee to report a bill for the repeal of the Eugitive Slave law.

The Sexama said the motion would be entered, and come up next Monday, and did not heritate to say that there was doubt as to whether a refusal to suspend the rules could be reconsidered.

Mr. Richardson (dem), of Illinois, wished to move to lay the motion on the table.

The Sexama and the motion was not now before the House. tion of the journal of yesterday. He moved to sue

House,
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE, The House proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case from New Hampshire—Jared Perkins centeste the seat of Mr. Morrison. (dem) in the Third district. Since Mr. Wilson resigned his seat in the House, the Third district of New Hampshire has been altered, and the question is whether Mr. Morrison was elected to fill the vacancy thus created. The debate was not concluded when the House addressed.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 7, 1851. Both houses of Congress are becoming stagnant The Senate manages to keep up the talk about political proscription, but it does not amount to much There was a little fire in the House, yesterday and to-day, on the slavery question, but it was quickly

The trial of Commodere Jones is slowly progressing The last witnesses examined testified to the scandalous reports of the ascused against certain officers of the Pacific squadron

Jaber Gore, a House clerk, died to-day, The President recognizes Bartholomew Watts as the

Briaillan Vice Censul for New Orleans. The BeDonogh Will-Cuban Invaders, &c.

New Onleans, January 5, 1861.

The District Court has refused the petition of the executors of McDonogh's will, to annul the writ of legislation granted to the State of Louisiana. They intend to appeal to the Suprema Court.

General Henderson, of Missfeelppi, is under trial on account of the Cuban invasion. The steamship Philadelphia sailed from this port for Chagres, on the 1st last , with 240 men, who have

been employed to work on the Panama railroad.

A report is current here that the new steamer Magnolls recently sunk between Bayou and New Orleans She was incured at New Albany, for \$20,600.

She was incured at New Albany, for \$20,000.

The stemor Crecie was burned at New Orleans on the 27th uit.

The mail steamer Dispatch was sunk while going up the Arkansas river, thirty miles above its mouth, and is a total loss.

The Memphis Eagle says that five fugitives have teen brought back to that city within the past two

British Vessel in Distress. British ship, with railroad iron, is off Tybes b foremast gone, and signals of distress flying. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Jan. 7-11% A. M. At 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Church called the Senate to order, and addressed it as fellows: the Senate to order, and addressed it as fellows:—

"Senators:—It is with unaffected diffidence that I enter upon the duties of presiding over your deliberations. Pessessed of but limited legislative experience, and comparatively unacquainted with those rules of order, and parliamentary wage that are justly regarded as Indispensable for the government of deliberative bodies. I may well question my ability to maintain that high character for presiding talent which has distinguished my predecessors. But this self-distruct is greatly diminished, when I observe that I am surrounded by gentlemen of experience and sourtesy, whose assistance and support in the discharge of the delicated and sometimes embarrassing duties of my position, I feel confident will be generously and promptly rendered. It shall be my aim to deserve your confidence and respect, by administrating such rules as you may adopt, with fairness and scrupulous impartiality, and to co-operate with you as our official relations may require in preserving the varied and extensive interests of the State, in developing its resources, and promoting the happiness and prosperity of the people."

The usual formulas of organization were then com

A committee was then appointed to wait on the Governor, and the other branch of the Legislature, and inform them that the Senate was properly prepared The Governor's annual message (which will be foun

on the next page of this day's Herald.) was then received and read, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

Assembly. ALBANY, January 7, 1851.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY. At 11 o'clock, the House of Assembly was called to order by Mr. Ross, the Clerk of the last House. The of New York, Speaker.

Mr. RAYMOND was conducted to the chair by Mesers Riderkin and Varnum, and took his place, and deli-vered the following address:—

"Gentlemen of the Assembly: I tender you my thanks for the honor you have been pleased to confer on me.

I shall endeavor to discharge the duties and to meet the responsibilities which that honor brings with it, by a careful attention to the progress of public busi-ness, and under a due sense of the importance of the ness, and under a due sense of the importance of the trust which you have devolved upon me. You will soon adopt rules for your guidance and your government in the deliberations of the present session. I shall seek to give such vigorous practical effect to such rules as shall best attain the design they are intended to scener. I shall often need, gentlemen, and I do not doubt I shall always have, your most charitable indulgence in this endeavor. Nothing, permit me to remind you, can more effectually promote the easy and beneficial discharge(of public duty than a pervading sense of the magnitude of the interests committed to our care. Let us bear always in mind that we are making laws for the greatest, the richest, the most pewerful of the American States; that the topics which will demand our attention, are those which the most nearly the dearest interest of these millions of people, and that Jin regard to our sister States and the Federal Union, we have rights, relations, and duties, which demand our care, such that our action here may shape the character, guide the growth, and controi the destinies of this great State, long after we shall have ceased to take any part in its affair. Under such a sense of the greatness and importance of our task, and with proper dependence upon the wisdom that cometh from above, let un address curselves to the duties that lie before us.

After Mr. Raymond had concluded, the several offiers selected at the caucus last evening, were chosen The annual message of the Governor was then read and the Asser bly adjourned.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature,-Position of Parties, &c.

HARRISHURGH, January 7, 1851. The House of Representatives was organized at 11 o'clock. John Cessna, (dem.) of Bedford county, was elected Speaker, having received 59 votes; Geo. H Hart. (whig.) had 37; scattering, 2. At this juncture the death of Henry Church, a

member, was announced. An eulogium was pronounc ed, the customary resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, five ballottings were had for Speaker

thout success, The last stood McCarlin, dem., 15; Konigmacher, whig, 8-the balance of the vote was

supposed a ruse will be resorted to, and that Mr. cCastin will be elected. The Senate then adjourned. There will be no message until the Senate organizes.

The Illinois Legislature - Missouri U. S. Semater.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 7, 1851. The Legislature of Illinois has organized, by the ap pointment of democratic officers in the 8 tary. In the House, Judge Sydney Breese was elected

Speaker, and R. R. Diller, of Springfield, clerk. Thursday next has been fixed upon by the Missour Legislature for the election of a United States Senator. in place of Thomas II. Benton. Mr. Henry S. Gryer i the whig candidate for the office.

Ohlo United States Senators.

Columnus, Jan 7, 1851.

It is rumored that the democrats in causes have nominated Mr. Paine, of Cleveland, for the long term, and Gen. Samuel Medary, of Columbus, for the short term, in the United States Senate. The State Senate.

election on the table agair. The Maryland Reform Convention. Annapolis, January 7, 1851. The Reform Convention have adopted a resolution to

employ a reporter, and print debates. The Democratic and Free Soil Coalition in Massachusetts.

The coalition party have agreed to a division of the offices. -- The democrats are to have the Governor, Lieut. Governor, State Treasurer, five Counsellors, and the Senator for the short term. The free sollers are to have the Senator for the long term Secretary of State four Counsellors, State Auditor, and Sergeaut at Arms

Proposition for another New State, &c.

BALTIMODE, January 7, 1851. The mails due from New Orleans have been received to-night. The Texas papers advocate the formation of

a new State out of Eastern Texas.

The Rev. Edward Neuville died at Savannah on the

War Declared between San Salvador and Bonduras,

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1851. Late advices from Central America confirm the re-San Salvador and Honduras. Mr. Chatfield says, off

cially, that the British government will interfere Salling of the Florida.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5, 1851 Owing to had weather, the steamship Florida did not leave for New York till Sunday morning, at ten

The Weather, &c.,

BY MORSE'S LINE-OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

BOFFALO, January 7-8 P. M.

Thermometer 32 degrees. Light whod from the east, larcemeter 29% degrees. There is some prospect of another enow storm.

ROCHESTER, January 7-8 P. M.

Early this morning we had slight rain, with wind from the east, and a little snow at about eight o'clock. Thermometer at nine o'clock A. M. 20 degrees above zero. This evening we have an exaterly wind, with somewhat cloudy sky. Thermometer 20 degrees above zero.

Wind from the couth, and light. Clear and pleasant

Wind from the south, and light.

Thermometer 28 degrees.

Stractice. January 7-8 P. M.

Some snow this morning, with wind from northwest, and thermometer at 21 degrees. This evening it is clear, and cold. Wind about N. W. Thermometer 15 degrees.

Lives January 7-8 P. M. Ureca, January 7-8 P. M.

The weather this morning was damp and hasy, with the appearance of rain, and wind from the east. Thermometer 26 degrees. Barometer 29-590 degrees. This evening it is clear and pleasant, with wind from N. W. Thermometer 13½ degrees. Barometer rising.

Thermometer 15½ degrees. Barometer rising.

Thermometer 15 Magnetic Barometer rising.

Weather very fine all day. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero, to night. Slight wind from north. Fine night.

Albert, January 7—8 P. M.

bight.

ALBANY, January 7-8 P. M.

Very pleasant all day. Beautiful statistic evening Wind negthwest. Thermometer stands at 15 degrees

from the Mexican Boundary

We have interesting accounts from the Mexican boundary, dated El Passe, Nov. 24. Bartlett arrived at RI Passo on the 18th November, in advance of the main body, in 33 days from San Antonio,after a detensevere snow storm, having agreed to meet the Mexican Commissioner on the 1st of November. In conseuence of the detention of the Commissioner, he was induced to take a party of young engineers as an eshunters, and seven wagens, with provisions, equip-ments, &c. forming a party of 40. This party then ments, &c. forming a party of 40. This party then went in advance of the train leaving San Antonio, lith October, and when near San Saba, struck off to the north to Brandy Greek; thence west, to Soneho. They travelled sight days, with no ether guide than maps and the company. Mr Bartlett struck for the road again, his object being to find grass and water, but he was disappointed. At the Congo he was visited by two of the principal chiefs of the Lipan Indians, accompanied by warriors. The interview was friendly but great care was taken te show them that the party was well armed. After chosing the Jornada, a jeurney of sixty-five miles, without water, the party reached the Plos, and followed it north one hundred and twenty miles, to Delaware Creek. Here they were overtaken by snow, and Mr. Thurber was sent to El Passo, to avoid the delays which would otherwise defeat the object of this journey. Mr. B. left next day, with Mr. Webb, the sceretary, and six engineers. They took no tents, but took blankets and provisions. They went thirty miles the first day, and next day thirty-five miles, when they reached Sait Lake, on the west side of Guadaloupe Pass. Here they found a train of wagons belonging to Mr. Sonn, containing government stores, which left San Autonio in June, being detained 'tfty six days for want of water. After procuring provisions, Mr. B. proceeded, and in three days reached El Passo.

The Indian War in Yucatan-Great Number of Whites Killed. Naw ORLLANS, Jan. 4, 1851.

Advices from Yucatan state that a battle had occurred between the whites and the Indians, in which the latter were victorious, and three hundred of the whites were killed. General Treas had been captured. The Spaniards are said to be at variance among themselves. The province of Nicalar is menaced by the

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1851. Several motions have been decided, and the opening argument on case No. 1 was not concluded up to 2

U. S. Circuit Court at Milwaukle. Mil.waurie, Jan 7, 1851.
The United States Circuit Court are in session here,

Judge Miller presiding. We have no snow here, and the weather is fine. The oads are good, and produce is coming in freely.

Western Navigation, &c.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 6, 1851. The steamer Despatch sunk in Arkaneas river, and is a total loss. The ice is thick from St. Louis to Calro. The Illinois river is frezen over. The Ne Plus Ultra is aground at the mouth of the canal. We have

The United States in 1850. ADDITIONAL RETURNS OF THE SEVENTH CENSUS.
PENNSYLVANIA.—We give below the population of all the counties of this State yet heard from, most of them being official:—
Counties. 1840. 1850. Inc. Dec.

	Countres.	1840.	1850.	Inc.	Dec.	н
	Adams	23,044	25,988	2,944	-	п
1	Alleghany	81,235	138,110	56,875	-	ı
	*Armstrong	28,365	32,431	4,066	-	Ł
	*Beaver	29.368	26,633	-	2,735	£.
ı	*Bedford	29,335	23,212	-	6,123	N.
	Berks	64,569	77,179	12,610		п
	Blair	new.	21,780	21,780		Е
	Bradford	32.769	42.797	10,028	-	E
	Backs	48,107	59,000	10,893	-	n
	Butler	22,378	31,745	9,067	-	П
	Cambria	11,256	18,088	6,752	-	ı
	Carbon	new.	15,693	15,693		н
	Centre	20,492		-	-	B
1	Chester	57,515	-	-	-	П
	Clarion	new.	23,712	23,712	-	r
	Clearfield	7,834	-	-	-	П
	Choton	new.	11,250	11,250	+++	ı
	*Columbia	24,267	17,700	-	6,667	п
	Crawford	31,724	37,912	6,188	-	Ð
	Cumberlazd	30,953	_	-	-	P
	Dauphin	30,118	36,741	6,623	-	ш
	De aware	19,791	24,640	4,849		Ŀ
	Elk	new.	_	-	-	н
	Erie	31,344		-	-	ш
	Fayette	33,574	41,177	7,603	0.5.	г
	Franklin	37,793	39.905	2,112	_	н
	Fulton	new.	7,564	7,564	-	п
	Greene	19,147	22,241	3.094	-	Ŀ
	*Huntingdon	35,484	21,096	-	11,338	н
	Indiana	20.782	27,435	6,653		В
	Jederson	7,253		-,		Ш
	Junista	11.080	13,113	2.033		Г
	Lancaster	84,203	99,760	15,557	-	L
	Lawrence	new.	21,088	21,088	000	п
	Lebanon	21,872				н
	Lehigh	25,787	32,940	7.163	_	п
	Luzerne		-	.,	_	ı
	*Ly coming	22,04	25,319	2,670	_	ı
	McKean	2.975	5,234	2,279	_	Е
	*Mercer	32 873	33,070	197	_	в
	Mitlia	18 002				н
	Monroe	9.879	13,268	3,389	010	1
	Montgomety	47 211	59,000	11,759		ш
	Montour	new	13.943	13,943	-	
	Northampton	40,096	20,000	10,000	-	1
	Northumb'rland	20,027	23,223	3,196		
	Perry	17,096	any and	0,100		ı
	Philadelphia	258,037	409,045	131,008	1000	1
	Pike	3.832	5.876	2,014		
	Potter	3,371	0,010	2,011		
	Schuylkill	29,053	62,212	33,159	THE ST	П
	Somerset	19,650	24.345	3,695	EST TOTAL	
	Susquehanna	21,196	21,010	3,000	MILES.	ľ
	Sullivan	new.	7,790	7,790	The Date of	1
	Tioga	15,498	*,*****	1,100		
	Union	22.787	26,284	3,497	_	
	*Venango	17,900	18,381	481	17 35	1
	Warren	9,278	13,670	4.392		1
	Washington	41,279	46,000	4,721		1
	Wayne	11,848	21,911	10.0.3		1
	Westmoreland	42,699	55,000	12.301	0 2 3	
	Wyoming	new	10,700	10,700	TO THE	1
			#10's #10'U	417, 41714		407

new 10,700 10,700 47,010 Wyoming..... 1,724,033 558,481 25,813
The counties marked with an asterisk (*) have had a w counties taken from their territory since 1840, which accounts for the decrease or very small increase given to them. Every portion of the State has increased in population at a rapid ratio, forming a favorable contrast in this respect with the old States, in ail of which there are some portions where the population has fallen off.

The net increase in the forty-seven counties given above is 531,668. The remaining fifteen counties will show probably a further increase of 60,000 or 70,000, and bring the total population of the State up to about 2,325,000, an increase of about 29 per cent throughout the State.

New York.—The following is the return from the city of Troy:—

Total population of the city. 28,785
Do. in 1845 21,709
lacrease in five years. 7,076 1,724,033

Total population of the city...
Do. in 1845...
Increase in five years
Total number of dwellings...
Do. of deaths within the year
Number of schools in the city...

Number of schools in the city...

Do. scholars...

Do. churches...

Total value of church property...

Number of criminals convicted during the year, in the county.

Number of places of productive industry, whose annual productions exceed \$500 each...

Total value of the annual productions of

EARTHQUAREIN MAINE -- We understand that a EARTHQUARE IN MAINE — We understand that a sheek of an earthquake was felt at Waterville and vicinity, on Friday night about half-past eleven o'clock. It was accompanied by a noise like the rombling of carriage wheels, or like the siding of snow from a roof, which lasted about thirty seconds. The shock was also felt at Troy, some 25 miles to the eastward of Waterville.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser, Jan 6

Domestic Miscollany.

There were 168 deaths in Philadelphia during the rock ending the 4th last.

week ending the 4th fast.

The number of deaths in Salem, Mass., during the year 1850, was 174 males 171 females—total 345. Of this number, thirty seven were 70 and upwards—twenty four rising 80—and two 94 and upwards, vis:—Aaron Purbeck, aged 94 years and 10 months—the oldest person at the time of his death in the city; and Mary Porter, 94.

ros court ruied against the admission of any further celimony.

Mr. White took occasion to say that be thought it constitutional; except in one particular—the contering of judicial power on the commissioners, who are to hear extradition cases under it,—the learned gentleman inquired what was the case under omidication, and what was it that the court was called upon the commissioners and what was the case under omidication, and what was it that the court was called upon the commission of the commonly designated and known as the fugitive slave bill, in which it was the design of Congress to provide for the reclamation of Tugitives from services—who were held to service by the laws of a State, and who secaped from there. Under this act, a certain Dr. John T. Smith, the State of New York and in a proper form, the alleged to this court, that Henry Long, the alleged fugitive in this case, owe service to him according to the laws of Virginia, and that he has secaped therefrom the sax of the court has the second the court of the case are two—First, by the laws of Virginia, does Henry Long over service to Dr. John T. Smith and true one, and that a certain by the laws of Virginia, does Henry Long over service to Dr. John T. Smith and secondly, whether, in the meaning and contemplation of the act of 1860, the raid ileary long escaped from such services to Dr. John T. Smith and secondly, whether, in the meaning and contemplation of the act of 1860, the raid ileary long escaped from such services to the cities of the court of the case in the were bound to assume that he was hired out, because there is no evidence of a bill of sale. In an aution of assumptit, we do not guess money out of the pocket of one manjinto the pocket of amother. And should they do so in a case of this kind, where more than money—more than life—the liberty of a man, was at stake; There is no evidence, competent in lise, that Henry Long is the property of John T. Smith. Counsel referred to the evidence and said that when there is a conflict in the testimeny, doubt, of course, arises, and the beneft of the doubt must be given to the alleged fegitive. Might it not have been that Doctor Smith is not this man to Richmond, for the purpose of being hired out for the beneft of the estate? It may have been, at the request of all the parties to the estate. They found Jong keeping a confectioner's shop in Christianburg, under the supervisorship of the administrator of the estate; and the presumption is rational that the administrator hired him out for the benefit of the estate, and if he exessisher, he owes it to the administrator and not to John T. Smith. Again, at the time he is alleged to have escaped from Richmond he was in the service of Haskins & Libber, who had entire control over him; and though we have no evi-

Counsel here referred to the testimony of four vit-

but he invoked justice, for he was persuaded that Henry Long did not owe service to John T. Smith. not invoke that sympathy which all men must feel, but he invoked justice, for he was persuaded that Henry Long did not owe service to John T. Smith.

Mr. Geerge Wood, on rising to reply on behalf of the claimant, said there was but one consideration presented in this case which the court was called upon to decide, and that is, whether Henry Long owes carried to John T. Smith; and if so, whether Henry Long escaped from that service, and is now here before them a fogitive from labor? This issue involves ideality. If he is not the same Henry Long who owes service, then this man does not owe it. The counsel on the other side told them that this case had created great excitement. His valoable services have been retained for the defence, and he owns that Henry Long is not able to retain them, but others have done so. He (Vf. Wood) admitted that if Henry Long could not employ the taient which is there displayed, it was perfectly competent that others might do so, and if they did not sudexwor by artifice to erade the law, why they are doing no more than what is proper. That there is an effort made in this community to everturn this law, and treat it as unconstitutional and void and to discard it under the higher authority of nature, there can be no doubt. They go so far as even from the pulpit, too, to say that it should be resisted unto death. It is on this account that other grattemen take a stand against a periton of the community who wish to overturn this law and involve the sountry in such a risk, and he contended that that they had a right to do so. The greened they take on the other side is that davery is repugnant to the laws of God and man, and it was that when bought him (Sir Wood) there. It it is volved only the case of whether Henry Long was a clave or not, he should not be there. But when there is a systematic effort in this community to resist this law; when efforts are made to aid every ingitive from labor and make this country a receptacle of claver, then he (Mr. W) said there was claved only the case o

sentimed—He wurden, whi is that its only many the cannot have cannot agree on the interned counsel as the cannot have considered the cannot have been as the cannot have been Doctor Parker and Doctor Wade. There was no doubt but the witnesses for the defence had seen Long in New York; but they were mistaken as to the year that they first met him here. Why did they not produce the teatimony of the dates of payment to him where he had been employed? The witness Dixon was evidently not very accurate; her evidence is clearly loose. Emeline Stanly, too, was mistaken in the memorandom of agreement made with Long; nothing is more common than at the change of the year to make mistakes in the year. He (counsel) had himself two or three times written 1850 for 1851. Connecting that with the fact of her having fixed the time by the sailing of the Taxichian for California to be 1848, instead of 1842, which the claimant had proved by a gentleman to fix it beyond doubt, he would then ask, is there any doubt in the mind of any rational man that Heary Long was in the service of John T. Smith, in Richmond, and that he escaped? Is there any doubt that he is the same man? Suppose there is a mittake as to the date on the side of the claimant—is there any doubt that he has been in New York working as a hack driver and a waiter? This mistake as to dates to on on matrialty, when we have the fact that he see a hack driver and a waiter? This mistake as to dates to on on matrialty, when we have the fact that he see a hack driver and a waiter of the fact that he see a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he is here a fugitive from Jehn T. Smith, and that he i

EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY OF A SLAVE -A man EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY OF A SLAVE —A man servant named Emanuel Boykin, belonging to Ferguson and Milhado, of Norlolk, entered on board the frigste Brandywine as captain's ateward, on her departure from this port to the Brazil station, having the permission of his owners to appropriate a portion of his pay, during the cruise, to the purchase of his freedom. Previous to sailing he left his ailotment ticket with the navy agent, with instructions to hand over the among which it entitled chase of his freedom. Previous to sailing he left his allotment ticket with the navy agent, with instructions to hend over the amount which it entitled him to his owners. The ship was absent about three years, during which period Emanuel conducted himself with so much propriety and fidelity, that he became a general favorite with the officere, and the captain too addered himself fortugate in having so faithful and valuable a servant. On the return of the ship to New York, Emanuel found himself entitled to upwards of four hundred dollars. Here was a fine opportunity for him to have availed himself of the moral doctrine of the abolitonists, and embrace such freedom as they offered. He was, in all intents and purposes, a free man; and with the handsome outlit of four or five hundred dellars, which was his, and nobody else had a right to claim it. But his morality was not that of the abolitonists; he had a conscience, and a sense of moral character, and an housary of purpose, far different from the hypertical huckstering and trickety of the abolitonists, who atten the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. He knew that he justly owed his owners \$300 more than the allotment ticket called for, and, happen what might, he was resolved to see them and pay it in person. Unwilling to risk so large a sum about his person, he let it remain in the purser's hands, and took his receipt for it. His next step was to engage his was sage on to Norfolk; but the master declining to receive him, he wanted several days for the next vessel, in which he embarked, and after a passage of ten days was landed in Norfolk, when he proceeded forthwith to the counting house of Ferguson and Milhado, gave them the purser's receipt, and as soon rait could be done was fully invasied with a certificate of emanotyston. —Nerfolk Herald, Inn. 1.

signor Cornedi Setti, first barytone. Daring the actual season we have had all the above named persons, with the exception of Signor Corni, and Signor Corade Setti. The vacancy created by the absence of the former was filled by Signor Adeliaabsence of the former was filled by Signor Adelinated Vietti; the latter has been replaced by Signor Luis Vita. Besides these variations, Signor Jeremias Bettini, first tenor absolute, was added to the company a few days since. This gentleman occupies the place that was to have been filled by Signor Ferretti, who remained in the United States. During the whole year we have had eighty-seven operas; forty-one belonging to the last season, and forty-six to the one that is not yet completed.

States. During the whole year we have had eightyseven operas; forty-one belonging to the last season, and forty-six to the one that is not yet completed.

We are rejoiced to see that the prices have been lowered, which is an evident proof of the justice of the reasons which actuated us, when last year we urged such a reduction as might be made with justice, and without injury to the directors. This reduction is rendered the more striking from the fact that the opera has undergone several very ben ficial changes, not only because we have had Signora Tedesco during the whole of the season, and because they have given us such a tenor as Bettini is reputed to be, but because the pleasure resulting from the performances of the operas has been greatly enhanced by the very beautiful painting of the scenery, due to the remarkable talent of Signor Zuccarelli, who is at present employed by the company.

[After a few unimportant details, tending to show that the prices of admission &c, have been slightly teduced, the Diarie goes on to speak of the ballet companies that have performed in flavana. Two ballet companies have visited us this year, both of which performed at the Tacon. The one was under the direction of Mr. Coppa, and us first dancers were Madam Crocca and Mr. Neri, who, besides being themselves but very indifferent artists, were aided by third or fourth rate dancers. The result was, that they were only able to perform twier, and that with very little success. The second company was that under the direction of Madam Adele and Mr. Hyppolite Monpluisir. Though this company was far from being delicteat in completeness or merit, its accesses was not such as to encourage it to perform more than four times. The prices of admission were kept very high.

We would, before concluding, mention the equestrian companies, of which we have had three. The first was that of Mr. Scopellete, composed of excellent European riders, and beautiful horses; and lastiv, that of Mr. Scopellete, composed of excellent European riders, and

The Uniform of the Army.

Was Department, Addutant General's Office, Washington, Dec. 31, 1850.

General Orders, No. 43.—A Board of officers will assemble in the city of Washington on the 18th day of January, 1851, to revise the uniform dress of the army of the United States. The subject will be carefully examined; and the uniform agreed upon by the Board will be described and Blustrated by drawings, which will be submitted at the earliest day practicable.

The Board will be compared as follows: Brevet Colonel E A. Hitchcock, 3d Infantry; Brevet Colonel C. F. Smith, 2d Artillery; Brevet Colonel G. Prigata, 4th Infantry; Colonel G. A. Medall, Inspector General; Brevet Lieut Colonel J. H. Eaton, 3d Infantry; Brevet Lieut, Colonel J. H. Eaton, 3d Infantry; Brevet Major P. G. Wyse 3d Artillery; Brevet Major H. U. Wayne, Assets and University of the Secretary of Wat:

By order of the Secretary of Wat:

By Order of the Secretary of Wat:

By Order of the Secretary of Wat:

Hon. Richard Rush declines being considered a can-closte for the effice of U s. Senator in Penusylvania